The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—Davy Crockett.

VOL. III. RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869. NO. 5.

THE

Rutherford Star.

Published every Saturday by

CARPENTER & LOGAN,

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Rates of Subscription:

One Copy, 1 year.....$2.00
" " 6 months..... 1.00
" " 3 " 75

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POETRY.

HAVING A LOVER.

Somebody loves me, I am sure,
I think I love him too;
If foolish actions are a proof,
Our evidence will do!
I thought we both had common sense,
Yet manage as we may,
We never say the thing we mean,
Nor mean the thing we say.

We sat, but yester eve, alone
With twilight soft and dim,
And thought he only mused of me,
And I of only him;
He asked me for my thoughts and said
That his were with his youth;
Of course I answered him without
A lavish waste of truth.

And always when he takes a kiss,
Nay, never frown at me;
I know that you've been kissed, at least
I know you've wished to be;
Yet such very wicked things
Are shocking to be good,
I try to look as horrified
As any lady should.

I wonder if the wedding ring
Would bind or break the charm,
I can't see how in such a case
It would do any harm.
And then I know that married folks,
Though how I cannot say,
Do manage with their love so well,
Its never in the way?

The very thought afflicts my mind
With such desponding fits,
That if I part with him I fear,
I'll part with half my wits.
And if the priest should make us one,
In name and spirit too,
I know I'd be beside myself,
So what am I to do?

SELECTED STORY.

A Mother's Management.

The dismal December night was closing with starless gloom over the spires and chimney tops of the city—the blinding mist of snow flakes was wreathing its white pall over all, and the wind murmuring sadly through the streets, seemed to have an almost human wail in its moan.

"It's an ugly kind of night," muttered Mr. Terryn to himself, as he buckled his fur closer around his neck, "and a wind fit to cut one in two. Hallo! what's this?"

He had very nearly stumbled over something that looked like a bundle, crouching at the foot of a flight of steps, in the shadow of a ruinous old brick archway: but as he checked himself abruptly, the bundle erected itself into something human in shape and looked at him through wild, human eyes.

"Who are you?" he demanded, on the impulse of the moment.

"Only me, sir—little Tess."

"Please give me a penny, sir!" cried the child, suddenly subsiding into the regular professional whine of her trade.—"Only a penny."

"Where do you live?"

"I don't live nowhere, sir I skulks round in the alleys."

"Oh you do, eh? and who takes care of you?"

"Old Tim Daley used to, but he's took up."

"Took up?"

"Sent to the Island, sir."

'Are you a boy or girl?"

(For the creature's tangled locks and ragged garb gave no clue to its sex.)

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself begging in the streets," said Mr. Terryn severely.

"Why don't you go to work?'

As he approached his own door a bright child's face peeped out between the curtains, and as Mr. Terryn entered the cherry sitting room, he could not but think with a remorseful pang of the shivering bundle of rags under the brick archway beyond.

But Mr. Terryn's conscience was less adamantine than he had given it credit for being. It pricked him sorely as he sat toasting his slippered feet before the bright embers—it whispered to him as he listened to the lullaby wherewith his wife was lulling the babe to sleep upon her breast, had little Tess ever known a mother's care or heard a mother's cradle song? And she could scarcely have been six years old, either.

"Where are you going, my dear?" questioned his wife, as he rose up suddenly.

"Out into the street. There was a—a child there—a little girl crouching on some steps—"

'A child? Homeless? And on such a night as this? Oh Herbert you should have brought her here."

Five minutes afterward Mr. Terryn was out in the driving whirlwinds of snow bending over th small stray who was huddled up, just where he had left her.

"Here child where are you?

But there was no answer. Little Tess was benumbed and stupefied with the cold.

He lifted her up, a poor little skeleton wrapped in a miserably thin coating of rags, and feeling strangely light in his arms, and carried her home. Mrs. Terryn met him at the door.

"Oh, Herbert, what a poor little starved wretch! Her hands are like bird's claws."

Charley looked on in breathless interest at the process of feeding, warming and restoring some vitality to the torpid object.

When little Tess opened her eyes, it was to the glow of warm fire and the mellow sparkle of gaslights.

"Am I dead?" cried the child, "and is this Heaven?"

"Poor little creature!" said Mrs. Terryn, bursting into tears.

"Tesora" her name proved to be—a sweet Italian synonym for the word "tresure," and a treasure she was, in gentle Mrs. Terryn's eyes, especially after her little babe was dead and burried.

"How Tessora grows," said Mr. Terryn suddenly, one day, as the beautiful girl came in rosy and smiling from a walk,

"Why, she is as tall as a grown woman."

"She is a grown woman," said Mrs. Terryn, with a smile.

"How old is she?"

"Sixteen, day before yesterday."

"Is it possible," said Mr. Terryn thoughtfully. "How time slips away.—Tesora sixteen! Why then, Charley must be twenty."

"It is true, my dear," said his wife.—"We are getting to be old people, now."

"I wonder what will become of Tesora,' said Mr. Terryn, musingly. 'She would make a capital governess, her education has been so thorough, or—"

"Father," said Charles Terryn, resolutely, as he walked up in front of his father and stood with folded arms. "I can tell you what is to become of Tesora. She is to be my wife."

"Nonsense!" ejaculated Mr. Terryn.

"Charley," said his mother, when the indignant father had jerked himself out of the room, "don't waste your breath in arguing with your father. Argument never conquered yet, in such a case as this."

"But what am I to do?"

"Have you spoken to Tess yes?

"No,"

"Wait, then—let matters rest. I will manage it."

So Mrs. Terryn gave little dinner parties and select soirees, and "brought out" Tesora according to the regular programme. She made a sensation. Mrs. Terryn had known that she would. Tesora was a belle—a queen of fashion.—Suiters congregated around her.

"Well Tess," said Mr. Terryn, one night—he was getting wondrously proud of his adopted daughter's success in the world of society,—"are you going out to-night?"

"Yes, papa."

'Whom with?"

"Col. Randolph."

"I thought Charley had taken a box at the opera for you."

"I promised Col. Randolph first," said Tesora, languidly playing with her fan.

"And how about to morrow night? I suppose Charley could get his tickets transferred."

"I am sorry, sir, but I am engaged for to-morrow night."

Mr. Terryn rose and walked restlessly up and down the room.

He was a man much guided by the opinion of his fellow men. Tesora must be a treasure, else why this competition among the young millionaries for her society.

"Look here, Tess, Charley will be so disappointed."

"I can't help it. Let me see"—and she glanced at her tablets, Friday is the only evening I am disengaged."

"Fiddlesticks!" muttered the old gentleman, uneasily. "It seems to me you're getting to be a great belle, Miss."

"Am I papa?" said Tess, laughing.—"But you see I am your little girl still."

And she gave him a little coaxing kiss.

"My own little girl; yes, but what will you become when Colonel Randolph or Dayton L'Estrange, or some other of these scamps takes you away from me!"

Tesora blushed until the rose on her cheek was like a carnation.

"They will not papa."

"Won't they? I'm not altogether sure of that."

But the next afternoon he came home from his office with a puzzled face.

"They have come, Tess,"

"What have come?"

"The offers of marriage, two of them, by Jupiter?" Colonel Randolph and Mr. Dupinier. What do you say, Tess.?"

"I—I must think of it, papa."

"Very gentlemanly, I must say; both well off, substantial fellows, and profess to be desperately in love with my girl.—But, Tess—"

"Well sir?"

You won't leave *us* dear? Think how desolute the old house will be without you.

Tesora was silent; her head dropped.

"Father," said Mrs. Terryn gently, "let the girl decide for herself. We have no right to stand between her and a home and a husband of her own."

"But she might have a home and a husband of her own here," burst in Mr. Terryn. That is—I mean, Charley."

"I have refused Charley to-day," said Tesora, calmly.

"Refused Charley! And why?

"Because I had reasons to believe that his suit was pressed without the approval of his father. Oh, sir, could you think that after all your kindness, I could steal your son's duty away from you. I would rather die."

"Spoken like yourself, Tess," said Mrs. Terryn, going to her and kissing her.

"Tess, do you love him?" eagerly questioned the father.

"That has nothing to do with the question, sir," she answered, reservedly.

"But I want to know,' he insisted.

"I *do* love him, sir then."

"And you have refused him only because I didn't approve?"

"Yes, sir,"

"But I *do* approve, Tess. It would make me the happiest old father in the world, if I could call you both children in real truth."

Charles Terryn rose from his seat and came eagerly forward.

"Tesora, dearest, you hear him.—Once more I ask you to be my wife."

And Tesora hid her face on his shoulder, weeping; but Tesora was very happy, nevertheless.

"But my love," said Mrs. Terryn, softly "what has wrought such a change in your sentiments?"

"I—I don't know," said the old gentleman evasively. "I say, Tess, what shall I tell the Colonel and Mr. Dupinier?"

"Tell them sir," spoke up Charley, "that she has a previous engagement."

And so the mother's management prevailed, and little Tess' first home was her last.

A Wonderful Discovery.—Recently while the quarrymen employmen by the Sauk Rapids Water Power Company were engaged in quarrying rock for the dam which is being erected across the Mississippi, at that place, they found imbedded in the granite rock remains of a human being of gigantic stature. The grave was twelve feet in length four feet wide, and about three feet in depth, and is to-day at least two feet below the present level of the river.

The remains are completely pertrified, and are of gigantic dimensions. The head is massive, measures thirty-one and one half inches in circumference, but low and very flat on top. The femur measures twenty six and a quarter inches, and the tibia twenty-five and a half, while the body is equally long in proportion. From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, the length is ten feet nine and a half inches. The measure around the chest is fifty-nine and a half inches The giant must have weighed 900 pounds when covered with a reasonable amount of flesh.

The petrified remains—and there is nothing left but the naked bones—now weigh 304½ pounds. The thumb and fingers of the left hand, and the left foot from the ankle to the toes, are gone; but all the other parts are perfect. Over the sepulchre of the unknown dead was placed a large flat limestone rock that remains perfectly separated from the surrounding granite rock.—*National Baptist.*

Women were born, so fate declares,
To smooth our linen and our cares;
And 'tis but just, for by my troth,
They're very apt to ruffle both.

"John, John!" shouted an old gentleman to his son, "get up; the day is breaking." "Very well," said John, "let it break; it owes us nothing." Interval of twenty minutes. "John, John; here the sun is up before you." 'Very well,' said John, 'he has farther to go than we have.'

A Singular Adventure.

Once upon a time a traveler stepped into a stage-coach. He was a young man starting in life. He found six passengers about him, all gray headed and extremely aged men. The youngest appeared to have seen at least eighty winters. Our young traveler, struck with the singularly mild and happy aspect which distinguished all his fellow-passengers determined to ascertain the secret of long life and art of making old age comfortable.

He addressed the one apparently the oldest, who told him that he had always led a regular and abstemious life, eating vegetables and drinking water. The young man was rather daunted at this, inasmuch as he liked the good things of this life. He addressed the second who astonished him by saying he had always eaten roast beef and gone to bed regularly fuddled for the last seventy years, adding, all depended on regularity. The third had prolonged his days by never seeking or accepting office; the fourth by resolutely abstaining from all political and religious controversies; and the fifth by going to bed at sunset and rising at dawn. The sixth was apparently much younger than the other five—his hair was less gray and there was more of it—a placid smile denoting a perfectly easy conscience, mantled his face, and his voice was jocund and strong.

They were all surprised to learn that he was by ten years the oldest man in the coach.

"How is it that you have preserved the freshness of life?" exclaimed our young traveler.

The old gentleman immediately answered the young traveler by saying; "I have drank water and wine; I have eaten meat and vegetables; I have dabbled in politics and written religious pamphlets; I have sometimes gone to bed at midnight; and got up at sunrise and at noon;" he then fixing his eyes intently upon the young man, concluded with this remark; *"but I always pay promptly for my newspaper!"*

Then the other old men also chimed in with—"Of course, we always pay promptly. *and in advance,* for our newspaper.—No man deserves long life who does not do this."

The young man resolved that he also would render himself deserving of long life—and immediately subscribed for five newspapers, paying for them all in advance. *He is living yet!*

Reader—go thou and do likewise!

The Peabody Medal—The President has transmitted the Senate the correspondence between Secretary Seward and George Peabody, Esq. The first letter is from Mr. Seward, dated June 24, 1868 informing Mr. Peabody that in accordance with a resolution of Congress passed in 1867, "the President has caused to be prepared for presentation to you, in the name of the people of the United States, a gold medal, with suitable devices and inscriptions, in acknowledgement of your munificent donations for the promotion of education in the more destitute portions of the Southern and Southwestern States."

Mr. Peabody, under date of London, September 18, acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Seward's letter, and says:

I have heretofore delayed in responding to your polite letter from indecision on my part, respecting the place which I should wish to have the esteemed token transmitted, whether to me here in London, or to the institution bearing my name in South Danvers, which I intended shall be its final resting place; but knowing the uncertainty of life, particularly at my advanced age, and feeling a great desire of seeing the most valued token my countrymen have been pleased to bestow upon me, I beg leave to submit if compatible with the rules of your department, that the medal, with its accompanying document, may be sent to me here through our Legation, when I will endeavor to express myself more fully how highly I esteem the distinguished honor.

Mr. Seward, in compliance with this request, promptly ordered the medal and an accompanying package to be sent to London, and on the 6th instant Mr. Peabody acknowledge their receipt in a letter, in which he says:

The package arrived in England in November, but owing to my absence from London, it was not till the evening of Christmas day that I was enabled to examine its contents, in the presence of a circle of my intimate friends.

Of the unsurpassed beauty of the medal, and the excellence of its delicate workmanship, there is but one opinion, and I heartily concur with all who have seen it in appreciating the elegance of its design and the masterly skill of its execution.

Cherishing as I do the warmest affection for my country, it is not possible for me to feel more grateful than I do for this precious memorial of its regard, coming as it does from thrity millions of American citizens, through their representative in congress, with the full accord and cooperation of the President. This medal, together with the rich illuminated transcript of the Congressional resolution, I shall shortly deposit in the Peabody Institution at the place of my birth, in apartments specially constructed for their safe keeping, alone with other public testimonials with which I have been honored. There I trust it will remain for generations, to attest the generous munificence of the American people in recognizing the efforts, however inadequate, of one of the humblest of their fellow-cyuntrymen to promote the enlightenment and prospesity of his native land.

To you, sir, individually, I beg to convey the assurance of my profound gratitude for the interest which you have personally manifested on the occasion, and for the cordial manner in which you have consulted my wishes in relation to the transmission of this gracious record of my country's favor

A Baby's Soliloquy.—I am here. And if this is what they call the world, I don't think much of it. It's a very flannelly world and smells of paregoric awfully. Its a dreadful light world, too, and makes me blink, I tell you. And I don't know what to do with my hands; I think I'll put my fists in my eyes. No I won't. I'll scratch at the corner of my blanket and chew it up, and then I'll holler; whatever happens, I'll holler; and the more paregoic they give me the louder I'll yell. That old nurse puts the spoon in the corner of my mouth in a very uneasy way, and keeps tasting my milk herself all the while. She spilled snuff in it last night, and when I hollowed she trotted me. That comes of being a two days old baby. Never mind, when I'm a man I'll pay her back good. There's a pin sticking in me now, and if I say a word about it I'll be trotted or fed, and I would rather have catnip tea. I'll tell you who I am. I found out to day. I heard folks say, "Hush, don't wake up Emeline's baby," and I suppose that pretty. white-faced woman over on the pillow is Emiline. No, I was mistaken, for a chap was in here just now, and wanted to see Bob's baby, and looked at me and said I was a "funny little toad, and looked just like Bob." He smelt of cigars, and I'm not used to them. I wonder who else I belong to. Yes, there' another one—that's "Gamma," Emeline told me so, and she took me up, and held me against her soft cheek, and said, "I was Gamma's baby, so I was." I declare I do not know who I do belong to; but I'll holler, and maybe I'll find out. There comes snuffy with catnip tea. The idea of giving babies catnip tea when they are crying for information! I'm going to sleep. I wonder if I don't look pretty red in the face. I wonder why my hands won't go where I want them to.

Rough Surgery.—Last Sunday two little boys, one a son of Mr. Andrew James and the other of a widow lady, Mrs. Wilkerson, aged respectively thirteen and ten years, who live near Meridian, Miss., went out to hunt rabbits: They soon ran a "molly cotton-tail' into a hollow tree of medium size, which the little fellows cut down with their axes. The butt end of the tree lodged on the stump, and the elder boy thrust his arm into the hollow to try to seize the rabbit. In doing so he shoved the butt end of the stump and it fell, imprisoning his arm against the roots so that he could not extricate it. The younger boy was panic stricken. He could do nothing for his companion, who vainly asked him to leave and go for help. Finally, young James after enduring the pain of his situation as long as possible, told Wilkerson to rest his arm off, which he did at one blow of his axe, and the two coolly plodded home to astonish the old folks. The armed healed "by the first intention," and is fast getting well.—*Louisville Courier-journal.*

A Yankee riding on a railroad was disposed to astonish the other passengers with tough stories. At last he mentioned that one of his neighbors owned an immense dairy, and made a million pounds of butter and a million pounds of cheese yearly. The Yankee, perceiving that his veracity was in danger of being questioned, appealed to a friend:

"True, isn't it, Mr.——? I speak of Deacon Brown."

"Y-e-s," replied the friend; "that is I know Deacon Brown, though I don't know as I have heard precisely how many pounds of butter and chees he makes a year; but I know he has twelve saw mills that all go by butter-milk."

A FAMOUS DUEL.

The Meeting Between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Dickerson.

The following details of the duel between Andrew Jackson and Mr. Dickerson were related by Dr. James Overton, an old resident of Tennessee, recently deceased. Gen. Jackson was never communicative upon the subject of this duel, and the doctor related it as he heard it from his uncle, Gen. Thomas Overton, a neighbor and his bosom friend, as well as a second in this affair, of old Hickory.

Gen. Jackson and Dickerson's father-in-law, named Erwin, had some misunderstanding, probably about horses and horse-racing. The son-in-law (Dickerson) undertook to resent the affront. He, already a good shot, repaired to Natchez, and spent there six months, his chief employment being practice with a pistol. Returning to Nashville, Dickerson dispatched one of his friends to Jackson, with a letter extremely abusive of the General, and reflecting on the virtue of his beloved wife.

The messenger stated that if the General would not reply with a challenge, the letter would be published in the newspapers. The challenge was sent. Col. Archibald Overton who was a brother to the relator of these particulars, and who at that time studied law in Gen. Jackson's office, saw the letter of instruction given to the General's second, Gen. T. Overton. It concluded in these words: "Accept no apology; nothing but his blood will satisfy me."

Time and place were appointed, and the affair, it seems, was well known in Nashville; for among other facts to give it publicity, Dickerson offered $500 as a bet that he would kill his antagonist. Jackson's family had no knowledge whatever of the affair.—On the appointed day Gen. Jackson and Overton, without saying a word or creating any suspicion about the aim of their journey, started for the rendezvous. Dickerson and his second, Dr. Cattall, were not on the ground, and they waited a considerable time before they arrived. Gen, Overton, who was as imperious as Cæsar, and as stormy as a tempest, walked up to receive them; "Gentlemen, why did you let us wait so long; or is it your manners to let old men wait for young ones?"

His policy was to confuse Dickerson, but he could not succeed. "Dickerson was one of the bravest of men, and his handling of the pistol the most skillful I have ever seen," were the words of General Overton, which assertion, coming from one who passed through seven years of the Revolution without a furlough, and who, on account of the unjust attack upon his friend, forever hated the man, goes far to establish the unquestionable bravery of Jackson's opponent.

The next policy of Gen. Overton was to gain the power of giving the word, and the third to extract Dickerson's first fire. To guard against Gen. Jackson's firing too soon, it was agreed that his double spring pistol should not be sprung.

Gen. Overton threw up—who, according to his own acknowledgement, could at pleasure turn up head or tail. The lot of giving command naturally fell upon him, and he ordered the two antagonists to their respective pegs.

The terms were: "To stand with hands down, and arms close to the body, until the word 'fire." While in expectation for the word, Gen. Overton saw, or imagined that Dickerson, who seemed very anxious to fire, moved his arm; whereupon he stepped up to him, took hold of both his arms, and in a stentorian voice exclaimed: "Mr. Dickerson, keep your arms still, sir, and remember the terms of the duel!" Then he quietly gave the word. Dickerson fired, and Gen. Overton knew his principal was wounded, because he saw the dust fly from his coat. Jackson, after aiming, instantly cried out, 'General, I can't spring my pistol!" Whereupon the latter, more vehement than ever, turned upon him with "Spring your trigger, —— —— it!" Jackson did so, and Dickerson was shot dead.

Many years after, Dr. Overton asked his uncle, Gen. Overton, whether Dickerson really moved his arm, or he only imagined it moved? The old man upon his word of honor, declared he could not tell. "And why did you use such language toward Gen. Jackson?" The answer of the old soldier was that, according to personal experience, a wounded man does not for a few seconds feel his hurt so much as to disable his actions; but if these few seconds pass by, the chance of retaliation is over. He wanted with his storming to awaken all Jackson's energies.

A few years before Gen. Jackson's death Dr. Overton happened to ride with him in his buggy from Lyree Springs to Nashville. On the road they were conversing about this duel with Dickerson, and the old hero uncovered his bosom to show the wound received in the encounter.

"Why, General, it seems to me you must have stood very badly to receive such a wound," remarked the doctor. The old man became silent, and did not recur any more to the subject.

As a general rule, the merchant who does'nt advertise lacks the sagacity and discrimination to buy stocks of goods worth advertising.

The Star.

CARPENTER & LOGAN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.

We find in the *Vindicator* of the 15th inst., a communication signed, "Burke" in which the writer has taken great pains to praise Gov. Tod R. Caldwell, and abuse the Editors of the STAR, Judge Logan, Col. C. L. Harris and his Son. The communication is "spun" out to the length of a column and a half in the *Vindicator*, containing a full share of the *lies, misrepresentations, slander, filth* and the other damnable proportions of its author, all aimed for seifish and malicious purposes.

We are not surprised at this communication in the least, neither are we deceived in the author. The purpose is plain, and is very well understood, but we can tell the author of this filthy slander, that he has far missed his aim, and that in setting a trap for others, he has caught himself, and he need not be surprised, if he gets his own fingers well pinched before he gets loose. He is a "Wolf in Sheep's Clothing" and has hidden his dirty carcus behind a *false signature*, for the purpose of committing his evil design. He *falsely* pretends to be a sincere friend of Gov. Caldwell, in order to widen a breech (as he thinks) existing between Gov. Caldwell, and the STAR, and to this end he pretends to defend Gov. C. from the attack's (so called) made upon him by the STAR, and showers down upon the Editors of the STAR, Judge Logan, Col. Harris and his son, a storm of abuse and slander.

We do not intend to make any attempt to defend ourselves, or any of the other persons named in his communication, against any thing that he has said of us, for we consider that any abuse coming from one so degraded, so low, and so void of either principal or character, will do us more good than all the defence we could make.

He says "every rational being has a motive for every act," this we will admit but a being who is not *rational*, may have more than one, he surely has more than one, and all of them as base as any his Satanic Majesty could invent. As to his rationality, we are of opinion that if his brain was composed of the strongest emetic and was taken out of his cranium and pulverized it would not be sufficient to vomit a mouse. The author of the communication referred to, as we have before stated, has more than one motive, and we confess we cannot tell how many, but some of them are plain enough to be seen by any one.

His first motive was to *lie*, in this he proved very successful, for we counted, *forty willful lies*, in his communication; we will only mention a few of his *lies*, for it would take more time and material than we have to spare upon such a subject, to enumerate them separately. For instance he says "I know I have no personal claims upon you," (Editor *Vindicator*) *lie* 1, "or political claims upon the columns of your paper," *lie* 2, "we differ in political matters," *lie* 3, "you are a Democrat, I am not," *lie* 4, "I was a Unionist unconditional," *lie* 5, "I have not had the pleasure of a personal acquaintence with you," *lie* 6. We shall here leave out a few unimportant *lies*, that we suppose the author just put in to fill out his number, but we will take the biggest ones along through the communication and give them a passing notice. To wit: "If it had not been for Gov. C's influence old Rutherford would have gone for the Democracy in the late election," *lie* 12, and a very large one at that. Gov. C. never made but one speech in the county, and had but a small audience then.

He says we the (Editors of the STAR) "canvassed Rutherford and Cleveland thoroughly," *lie* 14, we were only together at five points, and four of them were in Cleveland. "A few friends of us tried to get them to quit the canvass," *lie* 17.

We will not notice any more of these *lies*, for we don't wish to trouble our readers with such stuff, and have only done so at present, for the purpose of showing our subscribers, how correspondents of Democratic papers can and do *lie*. This communication has on an average a *lie* for every three lines.

We will only add in conclusion, that we are satisfied who this slanderer is, and can locate him. What he is we are unable to say, his own party the (Ku Klux) won't claim him, the Republicans scorn him, and so he is left out all alone, standing like an inexhaustable mountain of *soap grease*. We can imagine nothing else that he is fit for, and we never saw but few men that would make as much soap grease as him, but we can't say as to whether the grease would make soap, for our old Virginia Grandames always told us that *dirty* grease would not make soap, but if the ingredients could be manufactured into soap, he would make a supply for the County, he has both the *lie* and *grease*.

The Rutherford Star—A Suggestion.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I notice the Rutherford *Star* is finding fault with the Republican party generally, and seems very much out of humor. I have seen the last *Star* and the *Vindicator*, both published in Rutherford, and I am decidedly of the opinion that the editors of the *Star* will benefit their readers a great deal by paying more attention to the *Star*, and not allow the *Vindicator* to beat it so far in news and other particulars. I mention one instance only—that is, the *Vindicator* publishes in *full* the bill to aid the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, while the *Star* "*hopes to publish the bill next week!*"

ENTERPRISE.

The above from the *Standard*, needs but little comment. "Enterprise" *lies* when he says the "STAR is finding fault with the Republican party generally" it is not with the party that we find fault, but with such Republicans as him, who if they did their duty, would, endeavor to aid the Republican papers in getting such important matters before the Democratic papers could do it. He has the power and could do it, were he not so lazy himself, and negligent of his party.

Our object is and will be to publish what we do publish *correct*, up to that time we had been unable to get a correct copy of the Railroad bill, and we did not intend to take it out of the STAR untill we did get a true copy of it. The bill as published in the other papers, was not correct, as will be seen by comparison with the bill in our paper to-day.

Our Railroad

We learn from the Charlotte Democrat, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the W. C. & R. Railroad, has been called for the 15th of April next. There seems to be but little doubt but that the Stockholders will accept the amendment to the Charter, and that a new Company will be organized for the completion of the Road.

We suggest to the Stockholders of the Counties along the line of road west of Charlotte, the propriety of holding meetings, and making preparations to have all their stock represented in the meeting on the 15th of April.

Let the full stock of the Western division be represented, and let the friends of our end of the Road, see to it that we get justice.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following amendments to the Constitution of the United States, have passed the Senate and it is thought will be passed by the House soon.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives &c., two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constition of the United States, either of which when ratified, by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as a part of said Constitution, namely:

ART. 15. No discrimination shall be made in the United States among the citizens of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office in any State, on account of race, color, nativity, property, education, or creed.

ART. 16. The second clause of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States shall be amended to read as follows: "Each State shall appoint, by a vote of the people thereof qualified to vote for Representattves in Congress, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State shall be entitled in Congress, but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector; and Congress shall have power to prescribe the manner in which such Electors shall be chosen by the people."

WHAT NEXT.—The following dispatch is clipped from the Wilmington *Post* and we can only exclaim, what next—or rather as the old man said, "has the D—l got into everybody?"

[Special dispatch to the Post.]

RALEIGH. N. C., Feb. 18, 1869.

Great excitement here to-day. The Supreme Court has issued a warrant for the arrest of the State Auditor for contempt. He has taken refuge in the Governer's room, and, therefore, his arrest cannot be made, while there.

The Republicans will caucus on the matter to-night.

EAST AND WEST.—We notice in the *Standard* of a late date an article under the above head, calling upon the members of the General Assembly to stop so much talk about EAST and WEST. We are proud to see that there are Western men in the Legislature, who seem to have the interest of their section at heart. We want to see the WEST honored and treated as a part of North Carolina, and we hope that our Western members will *never* ceas crying WEST until the WEST gets her dues. We have been charged with "raising sectional feelings without cause," but we will continue to hold up for our section, in the face of party demegogues, and selfish office seekers, until the great WEST shall be recognized as a part of the State, and her rights are secured. We cannot and will not forget our past treatment as a section, until the proper amends are made. We are Western men and we shall advocate, without fear, Western interest.

HON. A. H. JONES.—We clip the following from the Newberne *Times*, and hope that it may prove to be true.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 11, 1869.

The latest authority, supported by proper affidavits, show that Jones, Republican, is elected to Congress from the Seventh District by one majority.

The Law License Bill.

We publish in another column the bill providing for citizens of this State to practice law in the courts of the State, by establishing a good moral character, and paying a fee of twenty dollars.

The bill has passed both Houses, and is the law of the land. The change will no doubt invoke the censure of a majority of the Bar, but we think it a good thing, just and right in its provisions. Numbers of poor young men in our State, who have heretofore been unable to study the profession and get license to practice law, will now be enabled to make their mark.

We anticipate seeing able lawyers, and wise Jurists spring from the plow handles, under the advantages of this bill.

MORE SMELLING COMMITTEES.—The Senate has appointed another committee, to hunt up something that Treasurer Jenkins has done, or omitted to do, and we notice that Senator Sweet figures in the matter again, this we think is sufficient evidence that Mr. Jenkins is all right, we had hoped that Senator Sweet would keep quiet since he had got his friend Robbins into his present position. Poor Robbins and poor Sweet, they are a jolly pair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Star.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., Feb. 12, 1869.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am pleased to see your correspondent "More Anon" coming out so boldly for the truth and the right.—While I am ever ready to grasp in friendship the hand of him who comes from the North to aid us in building up a country almost destroyed by traitors, yet I am disgusted with the way many of these men have acted, after we have given them places of trust and honor. They seem to forget the welfare of us, who gave them this power and who can hurl them from it, should they prove unworthy; and think only of self, and how best to further their own schemes of personal advantage. But this is only the noisy, selfish few, and the great mass of the Republican party is not with them. They should be careful how they threaten to kick men out of the party lest they themselves should be abandoned by the Republicans,

And as for sectional feeling, we of the West *are* dissatisfied, and how can we be otherwise. When did the West ever get her due? We surely are entitled to one Senator, but who, save Clingman alone, was ever elected to the U. S. Senate from Western North Carolina. The public offices and the public improvements have alike been showered upon the East to the injury of the West. We hoped, and we yet hope that the East will not try to rule us as they did under Democratic rule.

And now, dear Editors, come out fairly and squarely, as your correspondents from Raleigh have done; and fight wrong, let it be found where it may. We of the West are almost a unit with you, and you as our Standard Bearer, must not flinch from your duty, let that duty be never so unpleasant. You are *right* so *go ahead*.

Nothing new in our town worth mentioning. The murder of A. M. Hawkins caused some excitement, but things have resumed their accustomed quiet.

OBSERVER.

For the Star.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having been unable from various reasons, to write you for two weeks, I avail myself of the first opportunity to write you a short letter from the city of Oaks.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Since my last, the various Railroad bills have passed the Legislature, and are now laws.

The appropriations made amount to about twenty millions. This may seem enormous, and will excite much comment as to how the interest is to be paid. Each bill contains a section which provides for the payment of the interest on each bill for *two years without taxing the people one cent.*—The Public Treasurer is to retain a sufficient amount of the bonds authorized to be issued, to pay the interest for *two years*. It will be seen from this, that taxes will not be increased any for two years. This will give the people two years more to recuperate, and enable them to meet the interest on them and other appropriations. Who doubts that in two years from now, under the peaceful, economical, and judicious administration of Gen. Grant, that our State will not be in a condition to meet all the demands for internal improvements and other aid extended by the State? *I do not.* Good crops for the next two years, to a great extent, will place the people on a fair road to prosperity and wealth. Every portion of the State has received appropriations. The instructions the people gave their representatives during the recess of the Legislature, was to vote for all internal improvements; that *they, the people*, would bear and pay the taxes, if the Legislature would enable them to build railroads. The people will do theirs. It is due to say, that Gen. L. G. Estes, member of House of Representatives, from New Hanover, is the originator of the section in every bill providing for the payment of the interest for two years without taxing the people for two years.

OUR RAILROAD.

As is well known, there was a contest among the friends of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, as to the manner in which aid should be extended to the road. Those of us who live west of Charlotte desired to sever the road; not that we desired to injure the road, or any of its interests, but because we desired to control what we thought and still think is justly due us. In this, we failed, the substitute of Mr. French, of New Hanover, having been adopted in the House of Representatives and concurred in by the Senate. The bill as it passed the General Assembly, appropriates four millions for the completion of the road from Wilmington to Charlotte, and from Charlotte to Rutherfordton, two millions to be spent on each division. Thus it will be seen that a scallawag Legislature has provided for the speedy and certain completion of our Railroad. I say speedy and certain, because I am reliably informed that Col. Cowan will call a meeting of the private Stockholders about the 16th of next month, March. That the amendment proffered to the Charter will be accepted, there seems to be no doubt. With the energy that the officers of the road should exercise, the Road can easily be completed in twelve months from the time the work is commenced. The people of Cleveland, Rutherford, Henderson, and Buncombe counties should hold meetings as soon as the amendment to the Charter is accepted by the company, and insist that the work be commenced *at once*, and that there be no relaxation until the Road is built as far as the money appropriated will permit. I am informed by the Superintendent of the Western Division that seven hundred thousand will build the Road from Cherryville to Rutherfordton. There will then be thirteen hundred thousand dollars for the completion of the Road to Asheville. Attention is respectfully directed to this fact. The people West of Charlotte should not lose sight of it.

I have spoken of the amendment of Gen. Estes, it is with pleasure that I inform the people interested in this Road, that Capt. D. J. Rich, Senator from Pitt county, engineered the bill through the Senate, and did *all he could* to secure the passage of the bill just as it passed the Senate. The internal improvements of the State has no firmer friend than Senator Rich. Liberal minded in all things, imbued with all the ideas of progress of the nineteenth century, he is one of the most valuable and most influential members of the General Assembly. There are *some* who live in the *West* who are not as much interested in the welfare of their own people, as Senator Rich and others I might name.

THE CHATHAM INJUNCTION CASE.

I spoke of this case sometime ago, and up to this time no decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court. In *no way* can the decision affect our Road. If the Injunction should be sustained, several millions of the bonds appropriated will be worthless. As our Road is unfinished, and was chartered before the rebellion, this Constitutional restriction does not affect it. Hence, the appropriation to our Road is *valid* and *good* under any circumstances.

CORPORATIONS.

Bill after bill incorporating companies of every kind and amounts have been and are still being passed by the Legislature. If one-third of the companies incorporated, succeed, an immense amount of capital will very soon be invested and commence changing hands in this State. Every disposition has been shown by the Legislature to give every person or company desiring to be incorporated, an incorporating act just as such persons and companies desire. I have been familiar with all the Legislatures of this State during and since 1864, and I am proud to say that the present General Assembly far exceeds all similar bodies which have assembled in the capitol at this place for many years. Up to this time nothing has been left undone to promote the peace and quiet of the people, and hasten wealth to our State.

EDUCATION.

The University will be opened on the third of next month. It is free to all who are unable to pay. Board can be had for twelve dollars per month. Here is a chance for the young men of North Carolina who desire an education to fit them to guide the ship of State when its present helmsmen shall have passed away. The old days of the aristocrats have passed away, so far as the University is concerned. There will be no ball next month, but there will be a grand one in June next. The whole State Government will no doubt be there. Those of *us* who may be there will certainly be impressed with the idea "that there is life in the land yet."

A SAD OCCURENCE.

A young lady of this city, lovely in person, elegant in her manners, unexceptionable in her disposition, and a devout christian, died a few days ago. She was engaged to a gentleman, in every way her equal, at the time of her death. At her request, he furnished the coffin and other articles necessary for her burial. I am informed that he is almost disconsolate, and fears are entertained that his reason will fail.

EUGENE.

Raleigh, Feb. 13th, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—At the present session of the Supreme Court, several highly important constitutional questions are to be decided for the first time. Among the most important questions yet to be decided by the Court are: the constitutionality of the issue of the bonds of the State to the Chatham Railroad Company; the constitutionality of the stay law; the construction of the Howard amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as to whether a person holding the office of Sheriff under the Confederacy is barred under the amendment; the question as to the operation of the civil rights bill allowing colored persons to testify in criminal prosecution against white men; the time when slavery was abolished in North Carolina, whether by the emancipation proclamation at its date January 1, 1863, at the incoming of the Union armies and the consequent actual liberation, or its abolition by the ordinance of the Convention of 1865; and the jurisdiction of special courts of oyer and terminer.

The case of Col. J. A. Keith comes up on appeal from Madison county upon indictments for murder. In this case is involved the question of the effect of the amnesty act of the Legislature of 1866, and the repeal of said act by the Convention of 1868.

These, together with other important questions, will make the reports of this term of the Court a valuable book, not only for the lawyer, but for reading and thinking men generally.—*Standard.*

THE AMENDMENT.—After several days, of most earnest and throrough discussion the constitutional amendment for the final establishment of equal suffrage throughout the United States has passed the Senate. The interest taken in the measure and the devotion of its champions to the great principle it embodies were well illustrated on Monday night, the Senate remaining in session all night, and, with the exception of a slight intermission between eleven and twelve o'clock, until five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

The measure, as amended in the Senate, is a thoroughly radical one. Mr. Wilson's amendment, which was the one adopted, establishes the very broadest manhood suffrage. It recognizes the elective franchise as a natural right of man, independent of race, color, nativity, property, or education. The two latter specifications protect the colored population of the South against possible attempts to deprive them of the ballot through a property or educational qualification. We have seen and pointed out the necessity of providing against this danger, and we trust that, in some form, this feature of Mr. Wilson's amendment will pass the ordeal of the vote yet to be taken in the House. The specifications as to race and nativity brought up the consideration of the Asiatic immigrants on the Pacific coast. There is undoubtedly a strong feeling in that section against their enfranchisement; but if the principle of manhood suffrage is true, how shall its application be withheld from them?

The amendment of Senator Morton, which was also adopted, brings in a different subject, viz: the mode of electing a President. Its effect will be to prevent the election of Presidential electors by State Legislatures, as it was formerly done in South Carolina, and as was done at the last election in Florida. It is a very proper amendment, and will not be likely to excite any proposition that could at all endanger the ratification of the part of the amendment relating to suffrage.

Having suggested and urged this great measure since and before the meeting of Congress, we regard its passage with a special satisfaction. The ratification will be the final triumph of the Republican party, and will give to the country a truer and more abiding peace than we have ever yet enjoyed.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A HERO.—An inquest was lately held in a miserable hovel in St. Sanveur, Canada, occupied by Olivier Lafrance, wood sawyer, who earned the pittance of 11 shillings a week, wherewith to support himself, his wife and four children. Poor fellow, after partaking of a scanty breakfast, was proceeding to a shipyard, when his wife remonstrated with him, saying he was too ill. He replied: "We have neither wood nor food, and you and the children must starve if I don't work. I must work though it kills me." He then called for his comrade sawyer to accompany him, and they began sawing as usual, but he was too feeble to proceed, and told Bolduc he felt as if he was dying. He then rallied a little, and said it was necessary for his family's maintenance that he should work, even though it were a hard thing to do, and work he would, or at least try once more. But he was unequal to the effort, and turned to go home, saying he must not die in the cold. He had gone but a few steps when he fell and expired.

WHOLESALE POISONING CASE.—WARSAW, Indiana, Feb. 10.—A horrible tragedy was unearthed here last night. Last April, John W. Vannatta, of Fort Wayne, Ind., secured the affections of Miss Horn, of the place, and married her in opposition to the wishes of her parents and relatives. On the wedding night nearly all the guests, thirty in number were taken sick, with every appearance of poisoning by arsenic. A sister of Miss Horn died from its effects. It has been found that he had proposed an elopement with a young lady, Miss Bennett, within the last few days, and in his letter to her he gives a full history of the poisoning, acknowledging that he had put a large quantity of arsenic in the water from which the coffee was prepared, and that he did it in revenge for the manner in which the family had treated him. He was arrested on Friday, and, after examination, committed to jail in default of bail to the amount of $50,000. Great excitement exists in this community in consequence of this wholesale attempt at poisoning. All the parties concerned are among the most respectable citizens of this place

The Law License Bill.

A BILL TO ALLOW CITIZENS OF NORTH CAROLINA TO PRECTICE LAW IN THE COURTS OF THE STATE.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:* That any citizen of this State by establishing a good moral character and paying a license tax of Twenty Dollars shall be allowed to practice law in the Courts of North Carolina.

SEC. 2. All taxes arising under this act shall be paid over to the Sheriff or Tax Collector of the County in which the applicant for such license shall reside, for the benefit of the County.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Judge of the Superior Court of the District in which application is made to him to practice law in the Courts of this State, to grant the same, when the foregoing provisions of this act shall be complied with.

SEC. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Four thousand millions pounds of rags are estimated to be annually made into paper in the world.

A Liberal Offer from the Appletons.

Free foundations for Libraries everywhere.

The establishment of libraries by charitable endowment, or the co-operation of intelligent public-spirited citizens, is a subject that should receive general attention. As a purifier of morals, a means of popular education, a relief of crowded prisons and almshouses, a direct promoter of the peace, happiness, and wealth of communities, the public library ranks with the church and the school. It appears, from signs croping out here and there, especially in the West, as if the times were propitious for the futherance of this great work. Such, at least is the conviction entertained by D. Appleton & Co., who have received, recently, many inquiries from different States, asking to be informed as to the best method of founding libraries, and selecting books. In response to the wide-spread feeling thus shown to exist upon the subject, and to give it a powerful impulse, they have determined to offer a direct and substantial encouragement for the formation of public libraries in all parts of the United States. The plan which they propose is, in scope, liberality, and precise adaptation to the beneficent and sought to be accomplished, unparalleled in the history of public enterprises. It is as follows:

The Appletons offer to give free, what may be called the formation for libraries everywhere. They will present to each club of persons desirous of forming a public library a complete set, in 16 volumns, of their standard New American Cyclopedia. This great national work, the only publication of the kind, is one which organizers of libraries usually buy first of all books, because it is the one most often consulted by persons of all classes and vocations, in search of reliable information on all kinds of topics. Sixteen large octavo volumes containing many thousand pages of the most valuable reading matter, for the purchase of which they would ordinarily spend their money, they therefore received for nothing. In one sense, the Cyclopedia is in itself a library; so that from the start, the Club will have the better part of what they wanted for nothing. The only return asked by the donors for this munificent gift is, that the Club shall proceed to raise and expend not less than five hundred dollars to buy other books. In other words, that the Club shall build the superstructure on the foundation laid by the Appletons. In the selection of suitable books by hand experienced for many years in the making of libraries, the Appletons will render all the assistance required, and supply the books, with the usual discount. The Cyclopedia thus become literally a gift.

This extraordinary plan, so far as it has been submitted to the judgment of individuals, meets with unanimous approval. When it comes to be generally known, it cannot fail to elicit prompt recognition and thankful acceptance from the inhabitants of hundreds of cities towns, and villages, in the United States.

For full particulars of plan, address

D. APPLETON & Co., New York.

CONGRESSIONAL—WASHINGTON Feb. 12.—The reconstruction committee reported bill organizing a provisional government for Mississippi. It authorises the reassembling of the Convention forthwith by order of the President thereof, and in case of his failur within thirty days, by order of the Commading General of the district. Said Convention, in addition to present powers, shall appoint a provisional Governor, and may remove and appoint all State, county, township and other officers of the provisional government, and authorized the povisional Governor, remove and appoint registars and judges of elections, and submit to the people with or without amendment the Constitution heretofore framed by the Convention. The bills exempts from attachment or sale, household property or implements to the value of five hundred dollars, and authorizes the Convention to pass ordinances consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States for the protection of life, liberty and property. The Convention is not to continue more than thirty days, nor allow members more than $5 each per day nor more than ten cents per miles mileage. Ordinances of the Convention shall remain in force until disaproved by Congress, or until the State is admitted. Jury trial for offences against the State laws will be ordered by the military Commander, who shall aid the provisional government in preserving the peace and enforcing the laws. After the adjournment of the Convention, the provisional Governor may remove and appoint officers, subject to the President of the United States; who may at any time remove the Governor and appoint a successor. The State and Federal Courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction in offences against a fair and free vote. The poll tax shall not exceed one dollar and a half per year. The bill was ordered to be printed and recommitted after a severe struggle.

As a general rule, the merchant who does'nt advertise lacks the sagacity and discrimination to buy stocks of goods worth advertising.

The higher education of women seems strange to say, to make quicker and more remarkable progress in Russia than in countries of an older civilization where it has had an earlier start. But all over the world it is a law of nature that growth is rapid wherever the Spring is late. John Stuart Mill has written a letter of congratulation to some ladies at St Petersburg, who are organizing a scheme for the education of their sex in medicine and the other sciences, and in it he make this wise remark: "I am profoundly convinced that the moral and intellectual progress of the male sex runs a great risk of stopping, if not of receeding, as long as that of the women remains behind, and that, not only because nothing can replace the mother for the education of children, but also because the influence upon man himself of the character and ideas of the companion of his life cannot be insignificant; woman must either push him forward or hold him back." There was a funny commentary on this letter, however, a few weeks ago at the Medico-Chirurgical Academy of St. Petersburg, where for the first time in Russia, the degree of M. D. was conferred upon a woman. The successful candidate, a Madame Kaschewarow, was cheered by the students and lifted upon a chair, in which they set out to bear her with shouts around the hall. But in the midst of her triumph the fickle men, espying Pauline Lucca, the opera singer, among the audience, dethroned the new doctor, and raised up the prima donna in her place. In this case was woman "pushing man forward or holding him "back?"

AN INTELLIGENT WITNESS.—A witness in a trial in Winchester, England, before Mr. Baron Martin, persisted in telling what other people said, and interlarded his testimony so often with "said I," and said he," that the counsel was utterly bewildered. The court attempted to set the man right: "My good man, tell us exactly what happened." "Yes, my lord, certainly. I said I should not have the pig." "Well, what was his answer?" "He said that he had been keeping the pig for me, and that he—" "No, no, he did not say that—he could not have said it. He sdoke in the first person." "I was the first person that spoke, my lord." "I mean this—don't bring in the person—repeat his exact words." "There was no third person, my lord, only him and me." "Look here, my good fellow, he did not say he had been keeping the pig, he said, 'I have been keeping it.'" "I assure you my lord, there was no mention of your lordship at all. We are on two different stories, *my* lord. There was no third person; and if anything had been said about your lordship, I must have heard it."

New Advertisement.

FROM 4 to 350 HORSE POWER, including the celebrated Corliss Cut off Engines, Slide Valve Stationary Engines, &c. Also, Circular, Mulay and Gang Saw Mills, Sugar Cane Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., Lath and Shingle Mills Wheat and Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Belting, &c. Send for descriptive Circular and Price List.

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W. L. MITCHELL.

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Southern Novel.

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Orders solicited. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price.

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Rutherford Star.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

LOCAL AND STATE.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Last Wednesday as a little son of Rev. C. B. Justice, was riding a horse, the animal become frightened and ran away, throwing Johnnie with great violence against the ground. He was taken up insensible, and apparently dead; and was restored to consciousness, with difficulty.

Under skillful medical treatment he is slowly recovering.

THE REVENUE BILL.—This bill is now before the House of Representatives, and from the proceedings we think that the tax on land will be about 40 cents on the one hundred dollars of valuation, this will be high, but not more than every one expected.

OLD DEBTS.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature taking away the jurisdiction of the Courts and Magistrates, to three-fourths of all debts contracted before the 1st day of May, 1865, or in other words repudiating three-fourths of old debts.

THE LIVE GIRAFFE.—We have received the first and second number of a live paper bearing the above title, Frank Barnum editor and D, W. Whittaker, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C. Terms $2 per annum.

Go it, Frank, you do it about right. May success attend you.

We insert the Communication of our friend OBSERVER, and respectfully ask for it a careful consideration by our Eastern friends, we are in almost daily receipt of private letters urging us to espouse the views of our correspondent "More Anon" we desire harmony in the Republican party, we have great confidence in Gov. Holden and other leaders in the Middle and Eastern part of the State, and we hope to see them act so as that there may be no East, no West but only North Carolina.

☞ Gov. Brownlow has tendered his resignation as Governor of Tennessee to take effect on the 23rd inst. He is U. S. Senator from Tennessee for six years from the 4th of March next.

☞ See card of Mr. B. H. Jones, of Lewisburg, W. Va., in another column. Agents wanted.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.—this old and favorite paper has been enlarged and beautified, and is now one of the best, as it is much the cheapest of the firstclass weeklies Its literary contents are of the most interesting character. The historical stories of "THE KING OF THE GAMBLERS," by Miss Muhlbach, possesses alike great interest and a sound moral. A novelet, by Miss Douglas, called "CUT ADRIFT; or, THE TIDE OF FATE," will shortly be commenced—to be followed by other novelets from other talented authors. We advise our readers to send for a specimen number of THE POST, which will be furnished gratis by the publishers.

Price (with a beautiful premium engraving) $2.50. a year— or 3 copies (and one gratis) for $8.00. Address H. Peterson & Co., 319 Walnut St., Philadelphia

SHOT.—Last Saturday night ten or twelve soldiers, belonging to the force near Newbern, entered the town, and behaved so disorderly that two colored policemen each attempted to arrest a man, which was accomplished after shooting one and wounding him in the shoulder, after which he escaped, leaving only one to find quarters in the city guard House.—*Wil Star.*

ATROCIOUS MURDER

A Boy Seven Years old Shot and Killed by a Barber—Arrest of the Murderer—Great Excitement—Threats of Lynching—Coroner's Inquest on the Murdered Child.

[From the Pittsburg (Pa.) Post, Feb. 8.]

On Saturday evening the entire community was thrown into a state of intense excitement by the report that a murder had been committed in the Ninth (old Fifth) Ward. On repairing to the scene it was discovered that the report, almost too horrible for credence, was a terrible reality, more terrible from the disparity in years between the victim and criminal, as well as from the trifling provocation given.—The victim was a little boy, aged about seven years, named Miller, whose parents reside in Mulberry alley, near the scene of the terrible crime. The perpetrator of the horrible deed is a German, called Michael Kuffman, more frequently called George, who has a barber shop in the basement of the St. Lawrence Hotel, corner of Penn and Canal streets.

About half past five o'clock on the evening mentioned Miller was playing about the pavement in front of Kauffman's saloon, and proceeding down the steps leading to the shop, stooped at the foot of the stairway, and looked in through the window panes which form the upper half of the door. Kuffman, who was shaving a gentleman at the time, opened the door and told the boy to go away. The lad complied, but returned to the foot of the steps in a few minutes, when Kuffman drew a revolver and fired through the window at the boy just as the latter turned from the window through which he had been gazing, to run up the steps to the street. The ball entered the boy's back and passed directly through to the chest.

The wounded child fell on the steps, and began to groan in a most organizing manner. This attracted the attention of some gentlemen, who ran down the steps, carried the boy into Alderman Albietz's office near by, and dispatched a messenger for a physician, but before he came the child expired. In a short time Dr. J. L. Duncan arrived, and after an examination discovered the ball below the chest two or three inches above the naval. The doctor succeeded in extracting it. The body was then conveyed to the residence of the bereaved parents on Multry alley.

After committing the terrible deed Kauffman remained in his shop and made no effort to escape. Lieut Joseph Thompson and officer Wilson, of Mayor Brush's police, arrived in a few minutes at the scene, and at once took him into custody They found the revolver in his possession and took charge of it. The prisoner made no resistance whatever, and Lieut. Thomas placed him in charge of officers Wilson, Weisenbern and Mower, who conveyed him to the lock-up.

After the shooting, the citizens gathered about the scene of the murder in large crowds, and for a time it was feared the excited populace would follow the police, take the murderer from them and hang him to the nearest lamp-post. The promptness with which the police arrived at the scene and took charge of the murderer, and the hurried manner in which they conveyed him to the lock-up, was probably all that saved the lynching of the prisoner. Had the whole truth been at once realized by the crowd, they would have rescued the murderer from the hands of the police and hung him on the spot. Before the horrid truth was fully apprehended, the murderer was safe in the lock-up.

Soon after his incarceration he was examined by Mayor Brush, when he acknowledged that he had shot the boy, but gave no mitigating reason, other than the youth had annoyed him. The lad, he said, had been standing in front of the window panes which formed the upper half of the door, darkening it so that he could not see to shave. He drove the boy away once, but the lad in his mischief came back to annoy him, and, allowing his passion to get the upper hand, he drew his revolver and fired at the lad with the fatal result described. He says that when he fired, the boy was facing him, and he cannot see how the ball entered his back. He claims that mischievous boys have been annoying him for some time past, and that he could no longer stand the aggravation.

The victim's father, then appearing, made an information of murder against Kauffman. The Mayor decided to commit the prisoner to jail to await his trial. A commitment was made out, and the prisoner was handcuffed and placed in charge of two officers, who conveyed him to jail.

George Michael Kauffman, the murderer of this innocent boy, is a native of Germany, and can speak the English language only in a broken tongue. He has been proprietor of the shaving saloon where the tragedy occurred four of five years, and had gained the confidence of many of the citizens of the Fifth ward. He is a man of family, having a wife and child living. He is apparently about thirty years old, of medium size, heavy build, has a light moustache, and is a little bald. He is said to be a man not wicked at heart, but is stated that he has a very bad temper, which he unfortunately allows to get control of him at times during which he is very fiery and passionate. It is said that he had been drinking to some extent for a while, but when he committed the deed on Saturday not the least sign of drink were discernable upon him.

Yesterday morning Coroner Clawson empanneled a jury and proceeded to investigate the case. The jury retired, and after a brief consulation rendered the following verdict; "That the deceased, Edward Miller, came to his death on Saturday evening, February 6th, 1869, from effect of a wound through the body, produced by a pistol in the hands of George or Michael Kaufman."

ATLANTA, Feb. 12.—The Georgia Legislature to-day passed, almost unanimously, a resolution to elect Representatives to the United States Congress on the first Monday in April next.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 12.—The act to enforce the provisions of the Civil Rights bill was ratified by the General Assembly to-day.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the brides father, in Columbus, N. C., on the 10th inst., by Rev. J. G. Landrum, Mr. M. H. HARRISON, of Spartanburg, S. C., to Miss LEONORA ANN CLARK.

DIED.

In this place on Friday the 12th instant, MARY, second daughter of the late Doctor Joseph and Nancy Hamilton.

COMMERCIAL.

RUTHERFORDTON MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

JAS. A. MILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

BACON	15@20
BEEF, net	4@6
BUTTER	15@25
BEESWAX	25
CANDLES, adamantine	33@40
CASTINGS	8@10
CHEESE	33@40
COFFEE	33
CORN	75@80
COTTON	18@22
" CLOTH	16½@25
" YARN	225
DRIED FRUIT—PEACHES Pealed	9c ℔ lb
Bright " Unpealed	¼s 4c
"	½s 4c
APPLES, Pealed. Bright	4
EGGS	10
FLOUR, per sack	$6@$8
FODDER, per cwt	80@100
FEATHERS	30@40
FLAX CLOTH	25@40
HIDES, dry	16@20
HIDES green	8
IRON	8
JANES, wool	40@75
LARD	15@20
MEAL per bu	90
NAILS	10@12½
OATS, per bushel	50
PEAS	60
POTATOES, Irish	50
POTATOES sweet	50
PORK—gross	9
net	10
RAGS	3
RICE	16½@20
ROCK ISLAND CASIMERE	75@300
ROPE	30@50
SALT per sack $5.50	p ℔ 3
SUGAR	16½@25
SPTS TURPENTINE, per gal	2 00
TALLOW	15
TEA, per lb	$2 00@$2 50
WHEAT	1 50@200
WOOL—well washed	50@60

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Gold 35½ to 35¾. N. C. Bonds 61½ to 63. Cotton 26¼.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, Feb. 15.—Cotton 28 to 28½. Flour $5 60 to $5 85 per sack.—Corn $1 05 per bushel. Wheat $1 75 to $2 per bushel. Peas 90 to 95 cents. Oats 80 to 85 cents. Pork 11½ to 12½ cents. Lard 21 cents. Butter 25 cents. Chickens 15 to 25 cents. Eggs 15 cents. Liverpool Salt $2 75 per sack. Manufactured Tobacco 40 to 75 cts. Molasses 50 cents to $1 per gallon.

NEW

GOODS!!

Messrs. **JONES & BRYAN** respectfully announce to their customers and the public generally, that they are now opening at their Store in Rutherfordton, direct from New York and Southern Manufactories, a large assortment of

STAPLE

AND

FANCY GOODS,

selected by a Merchant of long experience in the Mercantile line and familiar with the wants of this community, all of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST CASH PRICE,

or in exchange for

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Their STOCK comprises almost every article usually kept in a RETAIL STORE. They consider it unnecessary to waste as much ink in enumerating their

GREAT VARIETY

of Goods, as some of their neighbors, but promise to exhibit as **large and well assorted** Stock of Goods as is to be found in this market and at as LOW RATES. We trust the public will not take our word alone, but call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

JONES & BRYAN.

jan. 9-tf.

UNION ACADEMY.

THE SPRING SESSION WILL commence on the 23rd of February. Tuition from $8 to $15, in currency, per Session, according to grade of studies.

Board from $6 to $8 per month.

Location 4 miles South of Rutherfordton.

W. L. TWITTY, A. M. Principal.

feb.13-4t

MATTHEW' HOUSE.

(*Formerly* KERRS HOTEL *Charlotte, N. C.*)

THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE is now under the control and management of the undersigned who solicit a share of the public patronage. The House has recently been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and no exertions will be spared to make patrons comfortable.

THE TABLE will be furnished with the best the country affords. Refreshments of all sorts can be found at the Bar.

THE STABLES attached to this House will be found sufficient to accommodate the Horses of our country friends who may prefer a safe place and good feed.

W. M. MATTHEWS, Jr.
J. L. STEAGALL.

feb13-3m

Notice.

THE following sections of the Code of Civil Procedure are published for the benefit of all concerned.

§477.—Every executor, administrator, collector and guardian shall, within three months after his qualification or appointment, make return on oath to the Judge of Probate of all the estate in his hands or received by him up to that time; but such time may be extended by the Probate Judge, on good cause shown, not exceeding six months.

§478.—Every executor, administrator, collector and guardian shall, within twelve months from the date of his qualification or appointment, and annually, so long as one of the estate remains in his control, file, in the office of Judge of Probate, an inventory and account, under oath of the amount of property received by him, or invested by him, and the manner and nature of such investment, and his receipts and disbursements.—the past year in the form of debits and credits He must produce vouchers, which must be filed with the Judge of Probate, for all payments. The Judge of Probate may examine on oath such accounting party, of any other person, concerning the receipts, disbursements or other matter relating to the estate; and, having carefully revised and audited such account, if he approve the same, he must endorse his approval thereon, which shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of correctness.

J. B. CARPENTER.
Judge of Probate for Rutherford County.
feb. 13.4t. 4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Messrs. LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL: Pittsburg, Pa

Gents:—We have been using your make of Gang Saws in our Mill, and find them, in point of quality, superior to any we have ever tried. Yours, &c.,

SHAW, BLANCHARD & CO.

ORRIN SHAW, Foreman.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL.—We have no trouble with your saws; they don't need to be lined up with paper; we put them on the Mandrel and they get right along. Temper perfectly uniform and quality unsurpassed.

Respectfully, CHAS. J. FOX.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,

Manufacturers of Circular, Mulay, Mill Gang and Cross-Cut Saws, Chopping Axes, all shapes. Colburn's Patent Axe. Shovels, Spades and Miles' Patent Covered Scoop.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

"The Parlor Favorite,"

THE immense demand for this popular instrument has induced us to make its manufacture a specialty, and we are consequently induced to offer them at much lower rates than are charged for similar instruments by other makers. Inquire of resident dealers or send for our illustrated catalogue and price list. Address

G. LOD, M. GILLD & CO.,

Piano Manufacturers. Boston, Mass.

Honey, Glycerine, Elder Flower Boquet and Palm,

In Quality, Style and Perfume warranted equal to the English and sold fully 50 per cent cheaper, which accounts for the great falling off in the demand for the foreign soaps and the unprecedented success of the **American Company Toilet Soaps**, now sold everywhere in the United States.

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Sole Manf'rs, Philadelphia and New York.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.—Instructions by a hunter and trapper of long practical experience, with a diagram and directions for making trap Also instructions How to Train Animals, including many amusing and wonderful tricks. Both for only ten cents. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY,

How to double the value of land and the profits on stock, and how to raise three times the quantity of all farm crops to an acre. 750 pages and 100 beautiful and useful illustrations. Farmers, young men and experienced agents find it pays to canvass for this book: **$100 to $200 per month** according to ability and energy. For full particulars, address

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

EARLY ROSE POTATO.—American and Foreign Spring Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Clover Seeds, Grass Seed, Hogs, Fowls, Best Fodder Cutter. Send for the Experimental Farm Journal, only 30 cents. Address GEO. A. DEITZ, Chambersburg, Pa.

WANTED, AGENTS, $75 to $200 per month, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

Caution.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

THE PATENT MAGIC COMB,

Will color gray hair a permanent black or brown. Sold everywhere. Sent by mail for $1.25.

Address WM. EATTON, Treasurer.

Magic Comb Company, Springfield, Mass.

AGENTS, FARMERS, GARDENERS and FRUIT GROWERS.—Send for particulars of 'Best' Improved Fruit Tree and Vine Invigorator and Insect Destroyer." Samples to test will be forwarded to any part of the United States and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Good Agents are wanted in every County in the United States. Address J. HEARN, 63 Second Street, Baltimore, Md,

DANIEL WEBSTER wrote: "The longer we live the more highly do I estimate the Christian Sabbath, and the more grateful do I feel towards those who impress its importance on the community."—No. 1.

WANTED AGENTS TO SELL THE AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price $25. The simplest; cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute Liberal inducements to Agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.—Salesmen, everywhere, farmers and others, for a New Article in great demand. $100 made by one agent his first month. Address immediately, Drawer 124, Louisville, Ky.

NEURALGIA.—Nervousness and Female Weakness Cured.—A Clergyman's Widow suffered for years with the above diseases, and for the benefit of like sufferers will send the means of her own cure free. Mrs. DIXI FRANKLIN, Jersey City, N. J.

A BLESSING TO LADIES.—Dr Wm. Ray has discovered a simple plant that never fails to bring relief, when checked by cold or otherwise. These Vegetable Monthly Powders can be depended on by ladies in "time and hour of need." Price, $5 per package, by mail, secure from observation. Address, in confidence, WM. RAY, M. D., P.O. Box 4757, New York.

EVERY SPORTSMAN, FARMER and HORSEMAN, should send for our pamphlet of 20 pages, containing a full description of a new invention by which the most inveterate kickers, runaways and vicious horses can be driven with perfect safety For breaking and training horses, it is better than Rarey's or any other system. Sent free. Address N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

ERRING BUT NOBLE.—Self-help for Young Men, who having erred, desire a better manhood. Sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. If benefitted return the postage. Address PHILANTHROS, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa.

Great Distribution by the Metropolitan Gift Co.—Cash Gifts to the amount of $250,000.—Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

5 Cash Gifts, each		$10,000
10		5,000
20		1,000
40 Cash Gifts each		$500
200		100
300		50
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos each	$300 to	$750
75 " Melodeons	" 75 to	150
350 Sewing Machines	" 60 to	175
500 Fine Gold Watches	" 75 to	300

Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., at $1,000,000.

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are *sealed* in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a *Sealed Ticket* is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of *One Dollar*. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. *Any Prize exchanged for another same value.* No Blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—We select the following from many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, $5,000; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, Piano, $650; John D. Moore, Louisville, $1,000; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukee, Piano, $500; Rev. E. A. Day, New Orleans $500. We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—*Weekly Tribune, Aug.* 8. "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald, Aug.* 28. "A friend of ours drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News, Sept.* 3.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contain ONE CASH GIFT, Six Tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for $15. All letters should be addressed to

HARPER WILSON & CO.,
173 Broadway, N. Y.

I HAVE MADE ADVERTISING A STUDY.

FOR TEN CENTS I will send to any one a list of the best Newspapers in the United States. I would once have paid a **thousand dollars** for his very information. Address Box 672, N.Y. City.

RUTHERFORDTON.

NEW

GOODS!

CHEAP GOODS!

DR. J. M. CRATON

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he is now receiving a large and well assorted stock of NEW GOODS, direct from New York city, which he offers on the most reasonable terms. His stock consists of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Broadcloths, Beavercloth for overcoats, casimeres, Rock Island Jeans, Bed Ticking, Large Bed Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, Domestics, and heavy goods of all kinds,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting in part of Alpacas, Poplins, All-Wool Delaines, Prints, Trimmings, a lot of good Shawls, Hats and Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, Braids, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Coates' Thread, Buttons, Pins, &c., &c.,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every variety, Sole and Upper Leather.

Hardware and Cutlery,

Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Shears, Files of all sorts, Padlocks, Wool and Cotton Cards, Tea Kettles, Long Handle Shovels, &c., &c., &c.

STATIONERY,

Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Pass Books, &c.

A new supply of

Fresh Groceries,

Family Flour, a superior article, constantly on hand, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese, Crackers, Soda, Powder, Lead, Candles, Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, and other Confections.

Christmas Nick-Nacks,

A large supply of Toys, Dolls, Drums, Bugles, Birds, Dogs, Cats, Buggies, &c.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

warranted pure and good.

PATENT MEDICINES,

Wine of Tar, for consumptives,
Rosadalis, the celebrated purifier of the blood,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Cod Liver Oil,
All of Ayer's Medicines,
Worm Sugar Drops,

and a great variety of other Patent Medicines.

I sell no medicine that I do not conscientiously recommend, and guarantee satisfaction in all sales.

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Kerosene, Window Glass and Putty,

and a thousand and one other articles not enumerated, which I propose to sell on the most reasonable terms. Give me a call.

☞ Physicians furnished with all medicines they may require at low prices.

☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.

All kinds of produce, such as Corn, Rye, Oats, Wheat, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Beeswax, Feathers, and everything that may be offered, taken in exchange for goods.

Call and get an Almanac for 1869.

J. M. CRATON.

dec19 47-tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The following sections of the Code of Civil procedure, ratified the 24th day of August, A. D. 1868, is published for the information of parties who have suits upon the Trial and Execution Dockets of the late Superior, County and Equity Courts:

SECTION 400. The Clerks of the Superior Courts at the request of a party thereto, within six months from the ratification of this act, and on the payment of a fee of one dollar, shall enter on a separate Docket, all suits which, at the ratification aforesaid, shall have been commenced, and in which final judgment has not been rendered in the late County Courts, Superior Courts of Law, and Courts of Equity of their respective counties.

"SEC. 401. And every suit not so transferred within the time aforesaid shall be abated, and the Clerk of the Superior Court shall tax the costs against the parties liable, and collect the same by the proper process.

"SEC. 403. Existing judgments and decrees not dormant, may in like manner be entered on the Execution Docket, and subsequent proceedings shall be as is prescribed for actions hereafter to be commenced, as far as shall be compatible with the previous proceedings, and no lien acquired before the ratification aforesaid, shall be lost by any change of process, occasioned by this act."

Persons having suits on my Dockets will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Clerk,
for Rutherford County.

42-t24feb

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } RUTHERFORD COUNTY. }

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW IN VACATION.

MARY JONES, vs. The Heirs at Law of J. H. JONES. } Petition for Dower

A PETITION HAVING BEEN FILED IN my office, as above, and it appearing that Alexander Shields and wife Hulda two of the defendants are non-resident of the State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the *Star* a weekly newspaper published in the town of Rutherfordton for six weeks notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Rutherford at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday in March next, to show cause why said petition shall not be granted, or this case will be heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. B. CARPENTER Clerk of said Court at office in Rutherfordton, 3rd Monday in September, A. D. 1868—this Jan'y 23rd, 1869.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. C'k

jan. 30-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } RUTHERFORD COUNTY, }

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.

A. Harrill, R. Green, M. Green, N. Green, P. and others. vs. A. P. Green, W. O. Green, D. D. Robinson and wife, Nancy, and others. } Petition to sell Land.

A PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND FOR partition having been filed in my office, and oath having been made that A P. Green, one of the defendants is a non resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Rutherford *Star* for six weeks notifying the said A. P. Green that he be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 3rd Monday in March next, and answer said petition, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken as to him.

WITNESS, J. B. CARPENTER, clerk of said court at office in Rutherfordton 3rd Monday in September A. D. 1868. Issued 4th February, 1869

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Clerk.

feb.6-6t. 3

Commissioners Notice.

THE Commissioners for Rutherford County will meet at the Court House, in Rutherfordton, on the 4th Saturday in this month (27th day) to transact such business as may come before the Court.

By order of the Commissioners.

R. J. WILLIAMS, Ex Officio.
feb.6-3t Clerk of the Board.

RUTHERFORDTON.

NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS!

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

Now is the time, and here is the place to buy Cheap Goods, Good Goods, and Goods that will satisfy the most fastidious.

J. A. MILLER & CO.,

KEEP constantly on hand a large and varied stock of Goods, which were bought cheap and they promise to give their customers the the benefit of their good luck.

DRY GOODS,

Such as BEAVER CLOTHS, CASIMERES, ROCK ISLAND JEANS, FLANNELS, BED TICKING, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, MEN'S WEAR OF ALL KINDS &C., &C.

HARDWARE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Groceries, Confectioneries, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Yankee Notions, &c. &c

We respectfully ask for an inspection of our goods, it is no trouble for us to show goods and tell prices.

We buy all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, and give the highest market price.

In connection with our Store we have opened a

SHOE SHOP,

and with good workmen, and good material we are prepared to put up with neatness and dispatch from the Finest Boot or Shoe to the Coarsest Plantation Brogan. Repairing done.

Don't forgot to give us a call,

dec19 47-3m

Notice.

I WILL pay the following prices for Produce delivered to me.

OATS,	50	cents	per bushel.
CORN,	75	"	"
RYE,	100	"	"

IRISH POTATOES 50 cents per bushel.

Call at H. M. MILLER'S.

jan 23-tf.

New Carriage Shop

JUSTICE & CARRIER,

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

HAVING RENTED THE LARGE SHOP formerly occupied by J. S. Ford, respectfully announce to the public that they are now making arrangements for the manufacture of

Carriages, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheelbarrows,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE

WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS,

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Have now in store one of the largest stocks of Goods ever brought to this market. It consist in part of

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☞ Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of Goods. Returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, they promise to do all in their power to give satisfaction to customers.

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They have received their Fall and Winter Stock, the largest and most complete ever brought to this market, and will sell to merchants at

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Their expenses being much less, and as they buy exclusively from manufacturers, there is no reason why they cannot sell at as low prices as the New York Jobber.

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SMITH'S SHOE STORE.

next door to Dewey's Bank, Charlotte, N. C.

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$1,000,000.

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Gen. Agent at Raleigh.
JOS. R. GRIFFITH,
Gen. Agent for Western North Carolina.
Dr. J. M. CRATON,
Examining Physician at Rutherfordton.

jan. 9-3m. no 49

Demorest's Monthly Magazine,

UNIVERSALLY acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America, devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special departments on Fashions), Instructions on Health, Music, Amusements, etc., by the best authors, and profusely illustrated with costly engravings, useful and reliable Patterns, Embroideries, and a constant succession of artistic novelties, with other useful and entertaining literature.

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jan 30-1y. [A.A.A.]

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2 GOOD two-horse WAGONS; one new; one second-hand.

2 BUGGIES.

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We will exchange them for Corn or Greenbacks a fair rates. Apply at

THIS OFFICE

42-tf

POETICAL.

The Little Boy that Died.

The late Dr. Chalmer is said to have been the author of the following beautiful lines, written on the occasion of the death of a young son whom he greatly loved:

I am all alone in my chamber now,
And the midnight hour is near,
And the fagot's crack, and the clock's dull tick,
Are the only sounds I hear.
And over my soul, in its solitude,
Sweet feelings of sadness glide;
For my heart and my eyes are full when I think
Of the little boy that died.

I went one night to my father's house,
Went home to the dear ones all,
And softly opened the garden gate,
And softly the door of the hall.
My mother came out to meet her son—
She kissed me and then she sighed,
And her head fell on my neck, and she wept
For the little boy that died.

I shall miss him when the flowers come
In the garden where he played;
I shall miss him more by the fireside,
When the flowers are all decayed:
I shall see his toys and his empty chair,
And the horse he used to ride,
And they will speak with a silent speech
Of the little boy that died.

We shall go home to our Father's house—
To our Father's house in the skies,
Where the hope of souls shall have no blight;
Our love no broken ties;
We shall roam on the banks of the river of Peace,
And bathe in its peaceful tide;
And one of the joys of life shall be
The little boy that died.

Wilmington Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD, TO PROVIDE FOR THE COMPLETION OF SAID ROAD, AND TO SECURE THE STATE A REPRESENTATION IN THE COMPANY.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company be increased to the sum of seven millions of dollars, and that, in order to complete the Road, the Public Treasurer of the State is hereby directed, as soon as this amendment shall be accepted by the stockholders in said Company, provided it shall be done within ninety days of the ratification of this act, to subscribe, in behalf of the State, four millions of dollars to the capital stock of said Company, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. For the payment of the subscription of said four millions of dollars, directed in the foregoing section, the Public Treasurer shall cause to be made and issued coupon bonds of the State, in sums of one thousand dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and the principal thereof at the end of thirty years: said bonds to be signed by the Governor of the State and countersigned by the Public Treasurer, and sealed with the great seal of the State, and to be delivered to the President of the said Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. That two millions of dollars of the subscription so made, shall be applied exclusively to that portion of said Road which is West of Charlotte, called the Western Division, the first portion of said amount expended to be expended in completing said Road to Rutherfordton, and two millions of dollars of it shall be exclusively applied to that portion of the Road east of Charlotte, called the Eastern Division.

Sec. 4. That the Directors of said Company, as provided for in the charter, shall be limited to the number of thirteen, of which the Governor of the State shall appoint seven, and the stockholders shall elect six, and upon the acceptation of this act by the stockholders, and the payment of one million of dollars of the bonds of the subscription authorized on the part of the State, there shall, within sixty days after such payment, be a meeting of the stockholders of the Company, and Directors elected and appointed, as herein provided for, and a reorganization of the Company immediately effected who shall conform to the true intent and meaning of the charter of said Company as amended by this act.

Sec. 5. That the acceptance of this act by the stockholders, shall in no wise affect any of the liabilities, contracts or obligations of the said Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of providing for the payment of the interest upon the bonds hereby authorized, and the principal at its maturity, an annual tax of one eighth of one per cent. is hereby imposed upon all the taxable property of the State, which shall be levied, collected and paid into the State Treasury as other public taxes, and the surplus, after paying the interest, shall be invested in securities of the United States or other safe securities, and kept as a sinking fund for the payment of the principal money at maturity.

Sec. 7. Provided, That on or before the day upon which the first coupon of the bonds authorized to be issued by this act shall become due, the President of the above named Railroad Company shall pay to the Public Treasurer, either in cash or in matured coupons of bonds upon which the Public Treasurer is made to pay the interest, under this act, the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and on or before the day upon which the second coupon of the bonds authorized by this act shall become due, the President of the above named Railroad Company shall pay in like manner the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; and on or before the day upon which the third coupon as aforesaid shall become due, the President above named shall pay to the Public Treasurer, in like manner, the sum of eighty thousand dollars; and on or before the day upon which the fourth coupon as aforesaid shall become due, the President above named shall pay to the Public Treasurer, in like manner, the sum of forty thousand dollars.

Sec. 8. Provided further, That of the bonds authorized to be issued under this act, seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars shall be retained by the Public Treasurer as collateral security for the faithful performance of the conditions of the preceding section; and upon the payment of the first one hundred and twenty thousand dollars as aforesaid the Public Treasurer shall be authorized to deliver to said Railroad Company two hundred and forty thousand dollars of the above named, seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars of bonds; and upon the payment of the succeeding amounts named in said section, the Public Treasurer is authorized to deliver bonds to the amount of double the sum paid, until all said bonds are delivered to said Railroad Company; provided, also, that at the expiration of two years from the date of the first coupon of the bonds authorized in this act, the Public Treasurer shall be authorized to issue to said Railroad Company an additional amount of bonds equal at their par value to the amount paid in cash by said Company in behalf of the State according to the provisions of section seven of this act, said bonds to be in all respects similar to those authorized to be issued by this act.

Sec. 9. All dividends that may hereafter accrue to the State upon the stock owned by the State in said Railroad Company, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, shall be applied exclusively to the payment of the interest on the bonds of the State authorized by this act.

Sec. 10. No discrimination shall be made by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company in rates of charges for the carrying of passengers and freight over any part of said road, but the rates charged for freight and travel between intermediate points and between either terminus and any intermediate point, shall be the same per mile as the rates charged for travel or for like classes and qualities of freights over the whole line of said road: Provided, That the said Company, in addition to the rates per mile charged for the carrying of passengers and freights over the whole line of said road, may for the carrying of passengers and freights of like class and quantities between intermediate points and between either terminus an intermediate points, charge the following and no other (for any distance under twenty-five miles, not exceeding fifty per cent); for any distance over twenty-five and not exceeding fifty miles, not exceeding forty per cent; for any distance over fifty and not exceeding one hundred miles, not exceeding thirty per cent; for any distance over one hundred and not exceeding two hundred miles, not exceeding twenty per cent; and for any distance over two hundred miles, not exceeding ten per cent. And if any officer or agent of said Company shall violate the provisions of this section, any person injured or suffering loss thereby may sue the company or such officer or agent, in any Court having any jurisdiction of the cause, and recover his actual damages and costs, and in addition thereto, shall recover the sum of fifty dollars as liquidation and settled damages.

Sec. 11. Nothing in the foregoing section shall operate to prevent said Company from arranging local rates for any distance under twenty-five miles.

Sec. 12. That the directors in this Company shall have power to receive subscriptions to stock in said Company in lands, moneys, bonds, stocks, or any other property. And in case land be subscribed as stock, the Directors may provide the mode in which the value of the same may be ascertained and conveyance thereof executed.

Sec. 13. That any laws or clauses of laws, conflicting with or repugnant to this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.

[Ratified the 29th day of January, 1869]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Raleigh, Jan. 27th, 1869.

I, Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

SEAL

H. J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

ONLY.—Only one drop of water at a time that had found its way from the mighty ocean to the dike, and was slowly wearing a little channel. Only one drop! Yet if that little child in his morning ramble had not noticed it, who can tell what the terrible result might have been?

Only a stray sunbeam! Yet perchance it hath pierced some wretched abode, gladdened some strickened heart, or its golden light found its way through the leafy branches of some wild wood, kissed the moss-covered bank where the the tiny violet grew, and shades of beauty to adorn its lovely form.

Only a gentle breeze! But how many aching brows hath it fanned, how many hearts cheered by its gentle touch.

Only one stray bullet that pierced the noble soldier boy as he trod the lonely midnight round, faithfully guarding the precious lives intrusted to his keeping, and the blood slowly ebbed out, and the sunbeams fell on the cold face of the dead.

Only a drop of ink! And yet it carried the news of death to anxious ones at home, and caused the tear of anguish to trickle down the furrowed cheek of a widowed mother.

Only a frown, but it left a sad dreary ache in that child's heart, and the quivering lip and tearful eye told how keenly he felt it.

Only a smile! Untold how it cheered the broken heart, engendered a ray of hope and cast a halo of light around the unhappy patient, made the bed-ridden one forget its present agony for a moment as it dwelt in sunshine of joy, and lived in the warmth of that sunshine.

MAN'S FULL EXTREME.—A modern philosopher has appropriated man's full extreme as follows:—

7 years in childhood's sport and play,	7
7 years in school from day to day,	14
7 years at a trade, or college life,	21
7 years to find a place and wife,	28
7 years to pleasures fully given,	35
7 years to business hardly driven,	42
7 years for some wild goose chase,	49
7 years for wealth, a bootless race,	56
7 years for hoarding for your heir,	63
7 years in weakness spent and care,	70

Then die and go—you know not where!

☞ A wandering Yankee who had put up for the night at a hotel in a Western border town, on entering the bar-room next morning, found the landlord sweeping up what he supposed to be grapes. He said to him: "You have pretty large grapes out here." "Grapes!" said the landlord, "them's eyes that was gouged out here last night!"

☞ Carlyle says: "If you are in doubt whether to kiss a pretty girl, give her the benefit of the doubt."

☞ "Now, young people," said a Professor of Natural History to his class—"now, then, as to hens. A hen has the capacity of laying just six hundred eggs, and no more, and she finishes the job in just about five years. Now what is to be done with her after that?" "Cut her head off and sell her for a *spring chicken*," exclaimed an urchin whose father dealt in poultry.

A LECTURER lately, when talking of the first settlers of Virginia, and of its peculiar history to the present time, facetiously remarked at the close of his address that the last settler of Virginia was General Grant.

General News.

—In an Indiana jail there are three times as many females convicts as males.

—The Kansas Legislature has rejected a bill abolishing capital punishment.

—New York has twelve murderers, two of them women, now confined at the Tombs.

—The Methodist Episcopal church, South, in this State, numbers 33,514 white members.

—A Connecticut court has decided that a man who will not support his family is a pauper.

—The Delaware Legislature is said to be devoting its attention almost exclusively to divorces.

—There are four women's rights newspapers published, and a fifth, in German, is projected.

—An "Agricultural Locomotive" has been built in California that runs 30 plows at one time.

—A brute in Philadelphia has been held to bail for cutting out the tongue of his horse.

—An old daddy in Maine is suing his son-in-law for the tea and crackers he consumed while courting.

—A hen-pecked husband in New York hung himself to the bed-post because his stockings weren't darned.

—A man near Baltimore set a spring-gun to keep thieves from robbing his stable. The first man shot was himself.

—A Boston broker merchant has been given $2,000 by a former clerk, whom he had treated kindly thirty years ago.

—An Australian horse recently ran ten miles in 23 minutes and 35 seconds, said to be the fastest time on record.

—Guernsey cows, lately imported, sold for $200 each last week in Mobile. One bull brought $490 and one $700.

—Seven farmers in one Vermont village have 102 children. Jonathan Eddy's share is 19. He heads the list.

—An insane man in Vermont rammed his head between the spokes of a cart wheel and choked himself to death.

—The Board of Aldermen of New York have appropriated $20,000 for the celebration of Washington's birth day.

—An Iowa editor says he started his paper in 1866 on a capital of fifteen cents, and that it is now on a substantial basis.

—There is a lady in Shrewsburg, N. J., who weighs 270 pounds. She has seven children, each weighing over 200 pounds.

—Gen. Imboden, the ex-Confederate, has written a letter, urging emigration to Virginia, and denying hostility to Northerners.

—A Cincinnati woman, arrested for stealing fifty pounds of beef, apologized for taking so much by stating she had no knife to cut it.

—A red squirrel was caught in a barn in New Hampshire that had carried 2 bushels of corn up a flight of stairs in less than three months.

—A man in St. Louis, recently got married on Tuesday, got the chills on Wednesday, wrote his will on Thursday, went mad on Friday, and died on Saturday.

—Mrs. Partington says that nothing despises her so much as to see people, who profess to expect salvation, go to church without their purses when a recollection is to be taken.

—A man has been found guilty of dealing faro in Kentucky, and fined $600. In default of the payment, he was sent to the workhouse to work out the fine at 50 cents per day.

—The conductor of a New York Central Railway train recently summoned aid to put out an unruly passenger, when it was discovered that out of 32 gentlemen in the car 29 carried revolvers.

—At Malaga, Spain, during the insurrection, women poured burning oil from the upper windows upon the soldiers, and the soldiers murdered every helpless human being within reach.

—Gen. Lee's College, in Virginia, is to have a school of agriculture, one of commerce, one of applied chemistry, and another of mechanical engineering, in addition to the previously existing schools of civil and mining engineering.

—Louisiana papers report the freedmen willing to work and making contracts for the present year. They generally prefer a share of the crop to wages. A good feeling prevails between them and the planters, and a large amount of planting will be done.

—The Norfolk *Virginian* has been informed from an entirely reliable source that on Tuesday last a white lady in Surry, near Cabin Point, gave birth to an infant with two heads, one neck, four arms, one body, two hips and four legs. This singular freak of nature was born dead.

—A rich old farmer, aged seventy, in Cuyahoga County, proposed marriage to a designing chit of sixteen, and was accepted. The old man's grown up children had their amatory progenitor apprehended on the charge of lunacy. The Judge gave him a sound lecture on the subject of deceitful women, which so opened his eyes that he left the room vehemently protesting that he didn't want to marry nobody, no how.

—After the 4th of next March, Charles Sumner will be the Senior United States Senator. He and Mr. Wade have, each, served eighteen consecutive years. Mr. Sumner has just been re-elected for six years longer, while Mr. Wade retires at the end of his present term. Hannibal Hamlin has served, including the term of his Vice Presidency, 17 years, and has just been elected for six years more. Fessenden has served 16 years. Trumbull, Wilson and Harland 14 years each. Cameron entered the Senate earliest—in 1845. He has serv-10 years, with 4 yet to serve.

AGRICULTURAL

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

From the N. O. Picayune.

SMALL FARMS.

We copied from the *Planter's Banner*, the other day, a paragraph on small sugar farms. The *Sugar Planter*, of West Baton Rouge, also copies the paragraph, and makes it the text of the following suggestive remarks:

"We fully agree with our cotemporary upon the subject of small sugar farms. In the present condition of affairs, they yet form the mighty lever to move our people from old habits and old customs, into cheaper, better and more satisfactory development of the soil. But the small farm system can as well be applied to other agricultural pursuit as in the cultivation of cane, and we have observed, so far as our knowledge extends since the war, that they were more successful than large plantations. The reason of this is obvious. On large plantations the work was never, or rarely, thoroughly done from the time the crop was put in until it was gathered.

On the other, a few hands know exactly what to do, when to do, and how to go about it. The consequence was the work was always well done, the eye of the owner being continually upon them. Some how negroes rarely work as well in large gangs as they do in small ones. Better till a dozen acres properly than to have a dozen slurred over with what is technically called work. Experience has over shown this, and it can be again demonstrated in the small farm system better than in the lordly heritage of a thousand acres. Sooner or later, our planters will find the benefits of small farms superior to the plan they are now generally following. Labor is growing scarcer every year, while the peculiar ideas of the negro in regard to wages will render the cultivation of large crops precarious in the extreme. A planter with five or six hundred acres of cane in his field will be at the mercy of the laborer who may exact such wages as he thinks proper, and the planter be compelled to submit or lose his crop. The shoe will pinch on that point first, and he should be warned in time before risking too much in that branch of agriculture. On small farms the case will be quite different. Having but a few acres of cane at stake, he will be better enabled to resist unreasonable demands by employing one or two laborers only. White men will not be wanting to assist in such cases, where they would dislike to engage in taking off a large crop. As we view the case, it is the easiest way for planters to resist the unreasonable demands of freedmen. So soon as they begin to see that work can go on without specially soliciting their assistance, the quicker will they come to their senses. We have always been in favor of paying them reasonable wages for their labor, and punctually paying them at the stated time, but we are not in favor of thus dictating terms under any circumstances—that would be to put a halter around the neck of Southern industry. Small farmers will equalize the difference between labor and capital, and the quicker understood the better.

HOW TO PREPARE LAND FOR ORCHARDS AND GARDENS.—We are often asked how to prepare the land for this tree or that one, for strawberries, for grapes, and all kinds of orchard and garden plants. Let us once for all give explicit directions for each and all. If the ground is not underdrained, the best and only good preparation is to plough as deeply as a good team can pull the plough, and follow with a subsoil lifter, run as deeply as another team can pull it. Add to this a good coat of stable manure, if it can be had; if not, use the best fertilizer that can be procured, always remembering that the best of these last are but a moderate substitute for the former. When this is done, there is no necessity for digging large holes, or for putting manure in the holes; and if a careful estimate is made of the cost of this kind of preparation, as compared with the expense of digging large holes, it will be found to be as economical and vastly more beneficial. But when time and labor are wanting, as is sometimes the case in planting orchards, and vineyards, to prepare the entire land in this manner, it is much better to plough and subsoil strips of land, about five feet wide, where the rows of trees and vines are to be planted, than to depend upon digging large holes. We are opposed to putting any manures or stimulants in the holes with the roots. Let the fertilizers be incorporated in the soil, where the roots will find them as they grow, but do not stimulate them to a luxuriant growth at the outset, that they may be starved as soon as they reach the sides of the hole. We have never known this method of preparation to fail when followed with proper cultivation.

TO PRESERVE FENCE RAILS.—Almost every one notices a difference in the rails used for fencing material. Timber left with the bark on rots very much sooner than that which is split and seasoned. Some rails last but three or four years, and others are good for fifteen or twenty. There is a difference, of course, in the wood used for this purpose. Birch poles are sometimes worthless after a year's use, and chestnut is very durable. Experiments show that rails cut and split soon after mid summer last much longer than those prepared in winter. But summer is usually fully occupied with tillage and harvest, and of necessity fencing material must be prepared at a time of leisure. If cut early in winter (and none should be cut too late) have the logs split immediately and the rails piled where the sun and wind can have free access to them. It is a good plan to draw them to the place where they are to be used, if the ground is frozen.—*Am. Agriculturalist.*

TO MAKE COWS GIVE MILK.—A writer, who says his cow gives all the milk that is required in a family of eight persons, and from which was made 200 pounds of butter in one year, says that if you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cows, three times a day, water, slightly warm and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. By this daily practice a cow will gain 25 per cent, immediately under the effect of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse clear water, unless very thirsty, but this mess she will drink almost any time and ask for more. The amount of this drink is an ordinary waterpail full each morning, noon and night. Your animal will then do her best at discounting lactael. Four hundred pounds of butter are often obtained from good stock, and instances are mentioned where the yield was at a larger figure.

NATURE AND FEEDING HORSES.—In Robert Bonner's stable the horses are fed from a box in the floor, as their owner believes that nature intended they should take their food from the level of their feet. Mr. B. should have better sense than this. If he wants to follow nature why feed them any cultivated feed at all; or stable them, or groom them, or do anything with them contrary to "nature?" Nature without art, either in the animal or vegetable kingdom, has done no more for civilization than supplying material.

WHEAT CULTURE.—Mr. David Stewart, in the *Rural American*, says farmers throw away seven grains in order to obtain one plant. His method is to back-furrow his fields into very narrow beds—two furrows—thus greatly increasing the surface, and providing deep dead furrows for the water to stand in instead of over, his wheat plants. He doubles surface by this method, and thus can afford to have open spaces between the beds. Upon the beds he applies a oublde dose of superphosphate.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.—The San Francisco Alta California, says that "California dried figs are taking their place in the market and gradually crowding out the imported article, many of them being decidedly superior in qualify to all from Smyrna, save the very best. The raisins generally, are inferior to the imported, but they are improving in quality every year. So are the prunes."

MISCELLANEOUS.

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